## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GUNDUS SESSETT.

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Volume XXV...... No. 386

### ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Still Water Runs Deer-Black Eyed Scham.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street

BOWERT THRATER, Bowery .- WILLED OF THE WAVE-WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-PLATING WITH

LAURA ESENDO THEATRE, No. 604 Broadway

NEW BOWERY THEATRE ROWERY - YOUVERUL RECOMMENT THE APPROPER - LA BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, STORD WAY.—Day an

BETARTS MINSTREIS, Mochanics Hall, 472 Broadway TIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Hootev & Campunt."

CANTERBURY MUNIC HALL 608 Broadway .- Sc

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 13, 1860.

The News.

The great event in the Prince's visit to our me tropolis was a complete success. The ball which took place at the Academy of Music was the most brilliant affair of the kind which has ever been wit nessed in New York. All the efforts which were made in other parts of the country sink into insignificance in comparison with this the most magnifi cent testimonial of respect and friendship which he has yet received. The scene at the Academy was gergeous and brilliant in the extreme, and preented the greatest galaxy of genius, wealth and beauty which has ever been witnessed within the limits of the Empire City. We have devoted large portion of our space to a description of the whole affair-the scenes, incidents, celebrated persons present, &c., as well as reports of the move ments of the Prince during the day.

The steamship De Soto, from New Orleans 5th

and Havana 8th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The general news by this arrival is devoid of interest. The sugar market was quiet; the stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas amounted to 143,000 boxes, against 168,000 at the same time last year. On the morning of the 1st inst. a Spanis of-war steamer discovered a vessel ashore near Sierra Morena, which proved to be the Ame rican screw steamer City of Norfolk. She had landed, the night previous, eight hundred as likely negroes as were ever brought from the coast of Africa. After the cargo and crew had landed full steam was put on, the valves opened, her feed pipes cut, and the City of Norfolk was beaded seaward and abondoned, and it was the expectation of her captain that she would soon founder, but the current, it appears, carried her nahore, which led to the discovery and capture of one hundred negroes, together with the crew. The balance of the cargo had been disposed of. American officers and crew were sent to Havana and confined for a few days in the Navy Yard barracks, and finally sent by the American Consul to West, on the United States steamer Crusader, which sailed on the eve of the 7th inst.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday for the purpose of taking up the Tax Levy for confirmation. Mr. Purdy nounced that the Committee on Annual Taxes had prepared the report on the Tax Levy, but it was signed only by the minority, although the other posed that the report be taken up and considered until the other members arrived. Mr. Tweed objected to the report, as no distinctive list of items was appended to the ordinance. The only item he was really opposed to was that of \$50,000 for the Central Park, yet he was satisfied that it would citimately pass. Mr. Purdy stated that the com mittee were now ready to formally present their report, signed by a majority. The budget troller amounted to \$5,923,852 01. The alte ations and additions proposed by the com-mittee were:—For Commissioners of Record, add \$72,034 26; Almshouse Department, deduct 941.591: Beekman street extension, strike ou \$2,300. These would make an addition to the Comptroller's budget of \$28,143 26. In reference to the proposed appropriation for the Record Commissioners, Mr. Purdy stated that it was inserted it bedience to the mandamus of the Supreme Court, but it was done with the understanding that no payments would be made on account of it by the Comptroller until the legality of the demand was fully tested in the courts. Mr. Tweed moved, on the report being taken up for action, to strike out the special appropriation of \$40,060 for mainte pance and government of the Central Park. The motion was lost by a vote of ten to two- Messrs. Tweed and Briggs voting in the affirmative. The report and ordinance were accepted and unani-

The body of an old man named Louis Deltz was found dead at 52 Troy street, on Wednesday afternoon, by the Ninth precinct police, but for som cause the Coroner received no notige of the occur rence until yesterday. Deceased, it appears, had recently been arrested for false presences, which weighed upon his mind to such an extent that he determined to commit suicide. When found, an empty tumbler and a teaspoon were lying by his side It has not yet been ascertaiged what kind of poson he took, but it is supposed that he used laudabum. Deceased was sixty-five years of age, and was a native of this State. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

There was a great deal of mystery in the City Hall yesterday evening. Telegraphic despatches were sent to the Aldermen and Councilmen to at tend an "informal joint meeting" at seven p'clock. They met, 'twas in a crowd, "but they shunned the reporters, and so secret was the business of the conclave that nothing could be gleaned for the information of the public. It was rumored that the caucus was political, that it was a sort of compromise about the Japanese ball bill, and a meeting of consure upon somehody or some committee for the slight to the supposed Common Council. It appeared to be a "dark lantern" meeting, for no member would divulge what has been done, and no clerk was permitted to be present. If something astounding subsequently oc curs the vigilance of the press cannot be called to

Br. Lincoln's Administration and the Next Congress.

The demoralized democracy cleared away the phetractions and opened the channel, in April, May and Jupe last, at Charleston, Washington and Baltimore, for the passage of the anti-slavery republican squadron into the citadel of the Union. The Northern popular tide instantly began to set into this channel; the Vermont and Maine elections indicated a swelling stream of great power; but a month later the Pennsylvania. Ohio and Indiana elections betray a sweeping current of resistless force, borne upon which, and apparently without further effort, the republican party will rise into power.

The administrative government at Washing ton, however, is made up of two co operative departments—the executive and legislative. The Republicans, though advanced into the possession of the executive department, will be powerless to carry out their party programme, with the legislative, or with either branch of t, opposed to them. That the Senate, during the first Congress, at least, of Lincoln's adminis ration, will be opposed to the ding measures of public policy embodied in the Chicago plattorm, we know. At present the Senate tands thirty eight democrats to twenty-five republicans, two Southern opposition men, and one vacancy, showing an anti republican majority which cannot be overcome under or dinary contingencies, until the second Congress of Lincoln's administration.

The present House of Representatives is thus

Republicans......113 emocrats 91 outhern opposition 23 inti-Lecomptonites 8

Mr Pennington, the republican second choice candidate, was elected Speaker by the majority vote of 118, including three anti Lecomptonites, George Briggs, and one Southern opposition man, Henry Winter Davis. After this achievement, too, the republican party in the House found very little difficulty in carrying out their projects, big and little, except in the matter of the organization of some five new Territories. where they stuck fast between the Wilmot pro viso and squatter sovereignty.

From all this it would appear that while a conservative opposition majority in the House may be used by the republicans upon almost every question except the almighty nigger, this is the point at which they will fail. It is of the bigbest moment, therefore, to secure a conservative anti-republican majority in the next House of Representatives, to which Mr. Lincoln. from the White House, will address his first annual message. Thus far, for the next Congress seventy eix members of the House have been elected, and thus far the republicans have lost four, having secured but forty eight in the next, while they have fifty-two from the same States in the present House. They have also lost several assistant anti-Lecomptonites; so that with anything like proper management among the censervative anti-republican factions in New York and New Jersey, a decidedly conservative Corgress in both branches will be secured for the management of the first two years of Lincoln's administration.

On the other hand, if our conservative forces in New York and New Jersey choose to let the next Congress go by default, the republicans may make good, in these two States, their losses in others, and thus bring themselves within reach of a convenient majority in the House, even upon issues of great danger to the public eafety. In this city the several democratic factions have commenced their Congressional operations in a very loose and disjointed way and one very well adapted to encourage the republicans in their hope of se veral gains on this island. Nor can we hold out any promise of a different result so long as the republican candidate here and there has the advantage of a division of his opponepts upon two, three, four, five or half a dozen candidates. In this business there must be a new shuffle of the cards, or the game is lost.

If the Empire State cannot be recovered upon the Presidential issue, she may still turn the scale in the next Congress so decidedly against the republicans as to check them in years, at least, of Lincoln's term of office; or she may throw a power into their hands in the House which will be the beginning of the republican programme of universal free labor, peace or war. In this view of the matter the peace, the business interests and general safely of the country now depend much upon the State, but chiefly upon the conservative city of New York.

THE RENOMINATION OF THE LEADERS IN THE LAST LEGISLATURE.—The black republican press throughout the State are in ecstacles over the renominations of Mesers. Littlejohn. McQuade and Myers, who were at the head and in the front ranks of nearly all the combinations for the peculating schemes of the last session, and were the acknowledged leaders of that infamous Legisla ture. One of the leading journals of that party in the interior, of the Seward school, comes out with a glowing endorsement, and says:-"We are glad to see that those staunch and efficient republicans- D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Capain Austin Myers, of Syracuse, and James McQuade, of Oneida-have been renominated to the Assembly." This endorsement is extensively copied by the rural press of the Seward Weed republican faith, and fully coincided in We have for a long time charged the republi

can party with being one of the most corrupt political organizations of the day, and its lead ers the advocates and authors of the venality at Albany; but we did not expect to see their party organs acknowledging the fact so univer sally as has been done in this case. The fact of their admitting that those who were foremost in-and because they were the captains and generals in-the buccaneering crusades of last winter, are therefore "staunch and efficient republicans," at once clinches everything that the HERALD has said, and makes freebooting one of the cardinal principles of the party, and the most important plank in their platform. With this acknowledgment on the part of the party organs representing the Seward-Weed interest. the public know what to expect if they are continued in power. Under that programme the citizens of this metropolis may look for a general invasion of their rights at Albany as long as there is a rich placer to be found in the city. When there is no longer a green spot ett on Manhattan Island, the inhabitants of the interior towns and cities may expect a descent upon them. By that time we imagine that bey will fully understand the cry of free nig-

gers and free Territories, through which they manage to keep in office. We see no prospec of a change until then, for the people in the interior spend so much time looking after the well fed and fat negroes of the Southern States that they have no time to attend to the rights of the inhabitants of their own State.

The Prince's Ball Last Night. When the Mayor's Secretary met the Duke of Newcastle at Quebec it was arranged that the reception of H. R. H. in the commercial metro polis of the Union should include a military parade, a ball, and a firemen's torchlight procession. We all have done, and some of us have suffered, the military parade on Thursday. The next step in the programme was the ball, which came off last night at the Academy of Music, and was, as might have been expect ed from the elaborate character of the prelimi naries, a very brilliant fête.

The accounts of our reporters will supply the outside public with all the information to gathered as to the ball and its participants. It was a reunion of the culture, wealth and fashi of the great city, such as must bave surprised some of the distinguished strangers in who honor it was gotten up. Since the Dickens ball, given some twenty years ago at the Park thea tre, there has never till now been such a turn out of what is called the upper ten thousand o our population. This élite legion was necessarily cut down two-thirds for the Prince's ball, and the exclusiveness of the affair made it still more interesting and tempting. The Japanese ball was a vulgar jam, and the people who arranged the Irving place affair took a lesson from the blunders of the Aldermen, and rigidly adhered to the limit originally fixed, and based upon calculations as to the capacity of the theatre.

It is to be regretted that anything should have taken place even to cause a momentary interruption to the general pleasure of the oc casion; but unfortunately one of those occur rences which are owing to mismanagemen and want of proper caution in some quarter happened in the midet of the enjoyment. A portion of the flooring gave way, but happily without serious consequences to life or limb Such a thing, however, should not and could not have occurred had proper precartion been taken at the right time.

The accounts of this aristocratic-sepublican democratic court ball will attract agreat deal of attention abroad. Comparing them with those of the Dickens fête, we can see how New York bas changed and progressed in wealth taste and refinement in the short space of twenty years. As for the Prince and his suite they will manage to obtain, even in the very short time that they remain with us, a pretty fair idea of New York in its best clother Everybody, high and low, seems to be anxious that our royal guest should leave New York with the pleasantest souvenirs, and we believe that such will be the facts in the case.

# The Firemen's Grand Torchlight Proces

The turnout of the New York Fire De partment to-night in honor of the Prince of Wales will be the grandest and most impres sive spectacle of the kind that has ever been witnessed. Close upon five thousand member of the force, including two companies from Brooklyn, will take part in it, and their engines, which have been newly furbished up and ornamented for the occasion, will excee in the splendor and novelty of their decorations all previous displays of a similar charac ter. The effect of such a pageant moving by torchlight through streets swarming with hu man beings, and whose windows and balconies will present a brilliant array of beauty and fashion, cannot but be in the highest degree imposing. No scene that has as yet greeted the eyes of our royal visiter and his suite since their arrival in this country will have produced half the impression upon them that this must leave upon their minds. Military reviews and parades they are accustomed to on a scale that we do not pretend to vie with; but nowhere else can there be witnessed a spectacle like that presented by a full turnout of our Fire Department-an organization unique in its constitution, and unequalled for the fine physical developement, the gallantry and disinterestedness of the young men of whom it is composed. The Prince cannot fail to be deeply interested by such an exhibition of civic patriotism, and we are much mistaken if he does not derive from it a better ides of the hardy and energetic character of our people than from any thing else that he has observed since his arrival amongst us.

In order that the spectacle may not be shorn of any portion of its effect, we trust that the police arrangements will be strictly enforced. The streets along which the procession is to pass should be kept clear for it from curb to curb. There will be no difficulty in carrying out this regulation if the police are properly distributed and are good tempered, as well as firm, in the enforcement of their orders. In no city in the world are the masses more manages ble or patient on such occasions. But to prevent these qualities being too severely tried. as on the day of the Prince's arrival, we would recommend that the order fixed for the procession be strictly observed, and that there be no deviation from the time set down in the programme. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that the Prince of Wales, since he has set foot on our shores, has been punctual to the minute in all the appointments that he has made. We would recommend the practice as not entirely beneath the observance of our Yankee sovereigns.

TAKING LESSONS FROM THE ENRMY-THE RE PUBLICANS MAKING VOTERS .- The black republicans do not despise the custom of profiting by the lessons of the enemy, it would appear, for they are making desperate efforts to "manufacture" naturalized citizens in advance of the November election. The republican journals, it will be remembered, were accustomed to denonnce Tammany Hall in unmeasured terms for "manufacturing" citizens previous to former elections; but now the politicians of their own party, it seems, are almost entirely monopoliring that branch of business. In fact, we learn that their activity in this line quite eclipses Tammany in its palmiest days. The Tribune is taking considerable trouble to explain how any adult male immigrant of European birth" can become entitled to vote, and reminds this class-whom it expects of course to go for the republican ticket-that they cannot vote unless they are naturalized on or before the 26th inst, urging them at the same time to lose not a noment in completing the process. The mutufacture of voters by the democratic party

was held by the Tribune and other republican journals as a highly immoral proceeding, but it appears to be estimated somewhat differently when practised by republican politicians. In this instance it is the judge's bull that gored the farmer's ox, and so, in the words of the fable, "that alters the case."

The Formation of Lincoln's Cabinet-

Spetis. Since the split of the democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, and the baby twaddle of the leaders of the opponents to the republican party in Pennsylvania, have given that State to the republicans with such an overwhelming majority that it places the election of Lincoln almost beyond a contingency, we find the generals in the rall splitting army engaged in a squabble over the formation of Lincoln's Cabinet. The combinations are already developing themselves, with indications of a free fight and a break down of the administration at the first start. Foremost in this controversy are to be found Seward, Weed, Greeley and Cameron. It is said that Senator Seward refuses to take

any position in the Cabinet or to go as Minister o England, but prefers a re-election to the United States Senate, where he can hold the nammer over the administration, and form such combinations with democratic Senators as will enable him to administer summary punish ment to every person engaged in the conspiracy against his nomination at Chicago. With this programme agreed upon with Thurlow Weed, the latter is demanding, it is reported, the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell as Secretary of the Treasury-a position that will give to his friends the handling of the money and many of the most important offices. On the other hand, the friends of Greeley are pushing the claims of the Spruce street philosoper for Postmaster General, an office that has its agents in every town, village and city in the Union Prominent among Greeley's aids in this work are to be found David Dudley Field and W Cullen Bryant, of the Post, and one part of the programme adopted to bring about this result is the election of members to the next Legislature of their way of thinking, and opposed to Weed, with a view to either defeat the re election of Seward, or force him to consent to and ask for Greeley's appointment. They have already gone so far under this arrangement as to select their candidate for Speaker of the next State Assembly in the person of R. M. Blatchford. nominated in the Seventh Assembly district of this city; Weed's candidate for the same post is Mr. Littleichn. We thus have an interesting fight in embryo.

The Tribune philosoper is endeavoring to bring to his aid Simon Cameron and Chevalier Forney, of Pennsylvania; but Cameron will have nothing to do with the lat ter, excepting where he can make a tool of him to accomplish his objects; and since it is through the enormous majority of that State that the election of Lincoln is secured, Cameron will claim the honor of placing "Honest Abe" in the White House, and has no idea of playing second fiddle to any of these parties. On the contrary, he is setting himself up as the administration, and will force Weed, Seward, Greeley and the whole batch of them to take just such seats as he may select, or there will be a general row. In the contest for United States Senator in Pennsylvania in 1855, Cameron, who had been acting with the democracy until after the election the fall previous, managed to get the caucus nomination fron the American republican party for that position. A portion of the party bolted and cominated another person. In this bolt they vere sustained by the Tribune, as well as Weed and Seward, but the Winnebago chief informed hem "that they would elect him or no one," ind carried his point, the election being postoned until the next winter, and a democrat, Mr. Bigler, elected. The position of Cameron a member of the United States Senate will enable him to carry out the same programme in regard to Lincoln's Cabinet; and as he never forgets nor forgives a political enemy, there is a slim chance for either Weed or Greeley using him to further their schemes. He will have nothing to do with them further than he finds it necessary to use them to punish ome one else.

It will thus be seen that the conflict over the spoils of the new republican administration bids fair to use up Lincoln before he puts on the Presidential robes. If he steers the republican craft with the mixed crew and wrangling captains safely through the shoals and quicksands of the first six months, it may well be recorded as a miracle in the nineteenth century. Take It altogether, this personal quarrel over the Cabinet will be the most interesting feature of the canvass from now to the 6th of November. Lincoln having then gone through with the forms of election, we shall see a squabble of these philosophers over that question, until after the 4th of March, such as was never before known in this country.

VINDICATION OF THE FUGIFIVE SLAVE LAW IN

OTTAWA .- An instance of the vindication of the Fugitive Slave law has just occurred in Ottawa, which shows that even in the most northern part of this State, in immediate contiguity to the depot of the underground railroad, juries can be found to carry out constitutional laws without regard to prejudice. The case referred to is that of the United States against John Hoseack and others, the defendants having, in October last, rescued a fugitive from Missouri from the hands of an officer after he had been delivered up upon a warrant from a United States commissioner. The defendants were duly convicted by a jury, and were called up for sentence at the present term of the United States District Court. Hossack, in answer to the question why sentence should not be passed. it appears, read a paper, in which he claimed exemption from punishment on the ground that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional, and protesting against the action of the court. Judge Drummond, instead of disregarding such a plea, as he might have dene, and proceeding to sentence the prisoner forthwith, entered into an elaborate reply to Hossack's protest, and ably vindicated the constitutionality of the law and the jurisdiction of the court. This was an unusual proceeding; but it may have a good effect upon those violators of the law who lean upon the weak support of their own interpretation of law as a protection against punish ment, and deliberately become criminals in the fallacious hope that what they denominate conscience will screen them from the just penalty of crime. Hoseack was fined a hundred dollars and sent to prison for ten days a very mild punishment considering the nature of the

Prince's Day in New York-Its Political The scene that was witnessed in New York

on Thursday, in the reception of the heir appa rent to the crown of England, will convey s political lesson of great significance to the peoples and the dynasties of Europe.

It is not in the fact that the Prince of Wales has been received here in a manner eminently becoming to his worth and the private character he has chosen to assume among us that the importance of that popular demonstration lies. The greatest import of the event lies in the fact that the act was voluntary, and the feeling that accompanied it sprang spontaneously from the hearts of the people. With the excep tion of the necessary orders for the parade of the military, no effort was made or was requisite on the part of any of the public authorities to stimulate the movement of the masses. Everywhere they poured forth of their own accord, and not only New York, but the circumjacent cities and towns contributed their tens of thousands to the gathering of welcome. The streets, except in the immediate neighborhood of the line of the procession, were abandoned, the stores and places of business were closed, all the public and private offices were emptled of their wonted occupants, the labors of the day were suspended by all classes, for all thronged to greet the welcome stranger. Yet he was not looked upon as a stranger. The bond of kindred was felt in every bosom, and its utterances welled forth from

every lip.

But while all the rest of the city was left in comparative solitude, every available spot from which there was a possibility of catching a sight of the face of the Prince was thronged, piled and crowded with people. From the Battery to Madison square—a distance of five miles there was but one continuous mass of human beings. No class or nationality formed an exception to the general good feeling. Our adopted citizens of Irlsh, Scotch, German and other national origin were as numerously represented and as hearty and sincere in their testimony of respect and kindly feeling as were the Americans. The most perfect order and good humor prevalled, too. Though the police were scattered singly and at intervals along the line of march. no effort was necessary to preserve order; that was kept by the people themselves; and it is a remarkable fact that, though the procession was delayed far beyond the expected time, the people held their places, and the dinner hour passed without diminishing the throng. Nor was this peculiar to any one class of people. In the first class hotels that stand on Broad way the dinner gong sounded without avail; no one would leave the view point until after the Prince had passed, and the five o'clock repast waited until after seven for its consumers

Another fact worthy of notice was the volum tary twining of the English and American colors by all classes of people. Not only the public buildings, but numerous private ones, were decorated with the kindred flags, and carmen decorated their horses, and all the ap pliances of the people exhibited in some way the emblems of fraternal union. And all this was done by each individual of his own im pulse and at his own expense. It was a spon taneous exhibition of the same feeling that dictated the display when the Alantic telegraph was laid, only far more intense and pervading. Among the people the concord of the tion and congratulation. The popular idea regarding them was frequently expressed in a rough but energetic way: "If they hang together they may defy the world;" and in some form or other this was the universal sentiment, and the desire for national concord was heightened by the amiable and modest bearing of the

To the dynasties and monarchical systems of Europe the increasing of these friendly ties between the United States and England-the only countries in the world possessing truly popular representative governments—is of vastly more importance than the hopes and fears that attend the path of Garibaldi in Italy, the heartburnings that pervade Germany, or the the popular heart throughout Europe. The Prince of Wales must carry back with him to England, and to the throne he will one day ascend, the conviction that English liberty has a hold on the popular feelings of this confederation, which is of more value to it than all the alliances that the old and falling systems of Europe can offer to it. In the order, without the external signs of government, which pervaded the hundreds of thousands that gathered to welcome him, he has had the best proof of the virtue of free institutions; and in the enthusiastic out pouring of a free people to welcome the heir of friendly crown, he may find the assurance that true liberty is the most conservative element in political organizations.

#### Red Management at the Prince's R. ception-- Who is to Blame?

It is impossible to describe in any ordinary way the disappointment and vexation of the people in upper Broadway, caused by the mismanagement of some of the persons in authority on the day before yesterday. It had been officially appounced that the Prince would arrive at the Battery at one o'clock, and, as there were no speeches, he might reasonably expect to be at his hotel by four, or half-past four at the outside. With this understanding the ladies and children, to the number of tens of thousands, took their places in the shop windows, in balconies, in hotels, on the tops of houses, in the streets-in fact everywhere- as early as two o'clock, and some came before that hour. The cutter was an bour behind time, then there was a review on the Battery, another at the City Hall, and a series of al most interminable delays, so that the Prince did not arrive at Canal street until the day was very far advanced. Beyond this point all that the people could see was a slight figure. dressed in scarlet uniform, with a white plumed changan which rose and fell among a host of bayonets glistening in the gaslight. Matters would have been still worse had not the Mayor interfered and stopped the Park parade. As it was, the crowd in the best part of the city could not see the Prince, and he was deprived of what would have been the very finest view in all of his reception, namely the ride through upper Broadway and around Union and Madion squares, on a pleasant autum day, with the bright sun shining, and the people's faces beaming with pleasure. We do not desire to speak harship of anybody; but as the procession was entirely military, the weight of public censure most fall on the commander of the forces. Where was the coreselty for the parade

in the City Hall Park! Why was not the line of march taken up directly after the arrival of the Prince at the Battery, and the reviewing gone through with at Madison squaref It is evident that there have been gross mismansgement and utter stupidity somewhere.

While we share in the general indignation excited by the blunders of some jacks in office, we cannot leave this subject without referring particularly to the demeanor of the fatigued and impatient people, who sat or stood four or five weary bours, looking anxiously for the "true Prince," and then were disappointed at last. The people endured their crosses in silence. There were curses, undoubtedly, but they were deep, not loud. The much-injured and long-suffering public seemed to understand intuitively that the fair fame of the city was entrusted to their keeping, and they resolved that it should not be tarnished by even a suspicion of rudeness or disorder. We have often heard the most extravagant laudations of the Parisian crowds, who are never kept waiting. Only the militis officer and the democratic servant of the people are unpunctual—the real military man and the despot are up to time, whether they give you a fêle or send you to the guillotine; but we believe that our people displayed on Wednesday more of the essential elements of good breeding than any other crowd which was ever collected together anywhere is the world. The patience of the public was as angelic as the stupidity of its tormentors was colossal.

THE DISUNION QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA .-We clip the tollowing from the editorial oclumns of the Charleston Moury of Monday last, in reference to that day's election for a new Legislature for the flery little State of South Carolina:-

Carolina:—

To-DAY'S ELECTION.

We regard the present and near future as very critical to the civilization and institutions of the South. If Lincoln be elected in November, as seem highly probable, and none of the States of the South move to realist and withdraw from the domination of a hostile sectional majority, our condition will be dangerous and humilating in the extreme. Property of every description must fail, and insecurity and alarm extend from Harper's Ferry to the borders of Teams. Nor can we perceive any overs est of aggression that would be potent enough to arouse the South from a speedy decline, to establish her safety and independence. At any rate, delay must require a compound and usurious tetrest of blood. Therefore is it important to day for the people of South Carolina to choose such a body of men as will see that, so far as they are empowered, the State receives no destriment from their lucapacity or timidity.

This simply means that such a Legislature is wanted as will strike the signal for disunion on the part of South Carolina, upon the beels of Lincoln's election, without waiting to be quietly lubricated and swallowed by the abolition boa constrictor of the North. Of the character of the Legislature in question actually elected, we have learned nothing; but we should not be surprised if it were to develope, even before the meeting of Congress, a state of things in South Carolina calculated to "precipitate the Southern States into a revolution." The crisis of submis sion or secession is near at hand, with its new order of things, for good or evil, for a restore tion of sectional concord or for civil strife.

## NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MESTING OF THE CARINET IN COUNCIL The Cabinet had a long sitting to-day. All the men

bers were present except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is on a visit to Georgia. Nothing transpired in re-gard to their proceeding, so if fabricators of Cabinet news should report their made up accounts they ought to be discredited. The pressure for office continues just as if Mr. Be-chanan had the disposal of places for an dismissible term. What a compliment to the President. As he has removed no man on political grounds, the idea is enter-tained that no more appointed by so moreiful and re-

lenting a President will be proscribed.

The election in Maryland shows that the old Maryland. line is for Breckinridge. The defection of the Americans to the Liucolnites, where they belong, only makes the vote for Breckinridge more sure.

Despatches were received at the Department of State this morning from the legation at Vera Cruz, with dates to September 18. There was no material change in the aspect of affairs. The belief was very general that no bardment would be attempted by th

Despatches were also received this morning at the Navy Department from Fing Officer Jarvis, dated San Fran-cisco September 17. He states that there was no news of any consequence. The liberal forces under Gen. Ortega their operations upon the city of Mexico. Miramon b in the city waiting for friends to enable him to attack the be some time before anything decisive occurs. SPANISH DESIGNS ON DOMINICA.

Reliable intelligence has been received here that the Queen of Spain has sent out her regular officials to take possession of the Dominican government. Spanish war stramers have landed large sorps of military officers war steamers have landed large sorps of military officers and political engineers, including professors and aritiman, to the number of one hundred, to take charge of the army, the schools, the pulpits, the manufacturing priviliges, and the mines of the republic. A press has been established to advocate and advance the glory of the Spanish rule, and to decry democracy, especially as limitated in the United States. And all this comes, of course from the indifference of our government to recognize the independence of a neighboring republis, because there is a nigger in the fence. Spain, flushed by her success in her recent wars, is extending her dominher success in her recent wars, is extending her domin ions wherever there is an inch of territory open to he insatiate grasp. ARMY ORDERS.

By an order of the War Department, the graduates for the present attached to the Ordnance Department will be as follows:—Lieutenant Porter, Walierviett armena; Lieutenant Edson, Watertown arsenal; Lieutenant Ran-del, Benicia, California, and Lieutenant Wilson, Port

General Totten, Chief of Engineers, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to inspect the various fortifications throughout the United States, and to report

will remain in charge of the bureau.

Colonel Magruder has been granted leave of absence
the purpose of going to Europe, with a view of inspecthe new improvements in the art of war in use by various European governments.

Lieutenant Garland has been ordered, with a detach

pent of troops, to leave New York for Texas.

There was a great Wide Awake demonstration in pro-cession here to night, on account of the elections is Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Over two thousand persons were on the ground, and Judge Kilgere and Z K Pang bern and others addressed the multitude in favor of Abraham Lincoin at the republican committee room. The cuthusiasm was intense.

Pennsylvania Politics. MITTER.

READING, Pa , Opt. 12, 1880. cratic State Committee, of which Mr Neigh is chairman, met in this city to day, and adopted

the following resolution:-Resolved, That this committee do hereby resent the action at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, and Crosson on the 9th of August, and that we recommend to the democratic party of Penrayivania to stand by the electoral tricket made by the democratic State Convention at Reading on the last of March.

Amendments recommending a conference with the Bell-Ererett party and the Douglas party were rejected

The Douglas Democratic State Com-

The Douglas Democratic State Committee.

The Douglas Democratic State Committee is now in section here. The course of future action is not yet determized on.